#### Gubernatorial Interference in Army Affairs.

The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago Times devotes a letter, under date of the 1st inst., to what he terms " a brief review of Monton's schemes and conspiracies to remove BUELL from the command of the Army of the Ohio." There is no doubt but that there has been an effort from that source to displace BUELL, whom MORTON dislikes exceedingly. This feeling was engendered by BURLL bluffing Monroy in the first attempt of the latter to interfere with the duties entrusted to the former. As the story goes Mon-TON telegraphed to BUELL that he would meet him at a certain time, and the latter declined the interview, giving as a reason the pressing nature of his engagements, which would preclude it. It will be recollected that a party of Indianians, among whom were Senator Lane and Marshal Rose, visited Washington to influence the President to enlarge the authority of the Governor of Indiana, by giving him the power to select the generals for the Indiana troops to place an Indiana General over the department now under the command of General WRIGHT; to permit Monros to buy arms, clothing and equipage for the Indiana troops, free from the intervention or supervision of the War Department, and to give him the provisional governorship or oversight of Kentncky. This gubernatorial interfer ence with army affairs, if allowed, would have resulted in the clashing of authority and diffi culty generally. It would have been establishing a government within a government, and the inside one would soon have been setting itself up in opposition to the Federal authority, if it could not direct it. Ambition, interest, and the lust of power would have operated upon those entrusted with this dangerous authority the same as it has in many instances where that power has been delegated under similar circumstances. History is full of illustrations of this kind, and human nature is the same now as it has been in all ages of the world.

But these ambitious schemes and well laid plans of Governor Morrox, backed up as they were by a powerful political influence, met with a flat refusal. It was the most emphatic and determined "No" that Mr. Lincoln ever uttered. It is evident that this interference with and attempted usurpation in military affairs lessened the influence that Governor Monton has exercised in Washington. His clamor against BUELL well nigh succeeded in its purpose, but the prompt objection to the change by and the representations of those who had been associated with that officer, and who from personal knowledge well appreciated his qualifications as a military commander, deteated the conspiracy against him. And the visit of Governor Morron to Washington may have something to do with this matter and others connected with it. He may have gone there to attempt an explanation of his interference in army affairs, which evidently have been at-

tended with unfortunate results to the country.

We know not the relations which existed between Governor Morton and General NELSON, but it seems from reports they were anything but pleasant, on account of his disposition to interfere with army affairs and those entrusted with their direction. The reference of the correspondent of the Times to General Davis and his difficulty with General NELSON, does the former great injustice. There is no more gallant officer and proud spirited gentleman in the army than Gen. JEFF. C. Davis. He needed no prompting from Governor Monton, or any other person, to redress an injury or an insult. And our only object in copying the comments upon the Davis Nelson difficulty is to advise the friends of Gen. Davis as to the means which may be made use of to prejudice his case if possible. We know that Gen. Davis has not been in favor with the military department here and hence there is no probability whatever that he had any conversation with Governor Morron about the affair until the latter was called upon as a bystander by General D. to witness the conversation which might take place between him and NELSON at the time that unfortunate difficulty occurred. We can guarantee that General Davis at any rate had nothing whatever to do with Governor Morron's intermeddling with army affairs beyond his sphere of duty. The Times's correspondent says:

Malignity has done its utmost, partisan batred has exhausted itself, jealousy and envy have wearied in their efforts, and to day the proud Army of the Ohio, nearly doubled in strength, wholly reorganized and armed with an unwaver ing confidence in its distinguished and able Cap tain, goes out to battle and to victory. All the conspiracies of Abolition Governors have been unavailing to deprive that gallant army of its tried and trusted commander. The same bitterness of party hatred has characterized the conduct of those who have sought his overthrow that has characterized the conduct of the assailants of the noble McCiellan; and as in the case of McClellan, so in General Buell's case, the efforts made against him have failed. There is no disguising the source of the assaults on Buell. Certain newspaper correspondents at Indianapolis have persisted in their false and groundless reports against him. Indianapolis is the capital of Indiana. Governor Morton is the Governor of Indiana. Governor Morton has been most untiring and devoted in his efforts to procure the removal of Buell. Can it be doubted who is the animating cause of the attacks so persistently made by these Indianapolis correspondents? Governor Morton has permitted his zeal to carry him too far in this matter. He can not escape the opprobium that will attach to him for it, since he has openly declared in this city that he should not rest until there was a change in the command here. He came here nearly as soon as Buell arrived, and remained here until his mischlevous conspiracies had resulted in the death of one gallant officer, and then, perceiving he was most likely to fail in his attempts against Buell, he wisely took his departure, ere the gathering storm of popular indignation should burst over

Goveenor Morton is an avowed Abolitionist. He is opposed to the prosecution of this war on any other than an Abolition platform. He was in full sympathy with the most radical of the Governors that met at Altoona the other day to plot treason. He sympathized with their proposed action against McClellan. He dislikes McClellan because McCleilan is not prosecuting an antislavery crusade. He dislikes Buell for precisely the same reason, and because he dislikes him he has neglected the interests of his own State and spent his time here to plot for the removal of Buell and manufacture discontent and insubordination in his army. He has been instrumental in getting up a paper addressed to the President urging Buell's removal, and in procuring the signatures of Indiana Colonels to it. He has labored incessantly in camp, in the streets, in hotels, and in private apartments, to manufacture a feeling against Buell. He has condescended to buy up purchasable newspaper correspondents to aid in this dirty work. He has secured the services of nearly all the correspondents at Indianap olis, and he has worked those representing Cincinnati papers here into his scheme. But, withall, he has signally fulled. He came very near succeeding, it must be admitted; and it was a

gloomy day here, both in camp and in the street,

Thomas knew they were false, and declined | Firt Wayne and Allen county are too thorough receiving the command that had been taken from Iy Democratic ever to stand back when the counanother by fraud. The result was that the au- try needs their aid .- Fort Wayne Sentinel. thorities at Washington teregraphed back an or-der recalling the order of supersedure, and Gen. Buell still retains his command. It is a noble triumph for his army, and is everywhere received with wild demonstrations of delight. And to-day the United States is a written instrument, a rethat army has gone forth to battle, confident of corded fundamental law; it is the bond, the only victory, knowing that the General who never yet | bond, of the union of these States; it is all that has met with a defeat directs their movements. | gives us national character.'

True. Buell does not go with them into the field. That honorable and responsible post has been assigned to Gen. Thomas; but Gen. Buell remains at headquarters here, the head of the army, and the director of all its movements.

Let me in this connection put upon record another. It is not that Governor Morton is the murderer of Nelson, though it comes near to that. It was mainly through his conspiracies and intrigues that the quarrel was brought about that resulted in Nelson's assassination. It was arranged through his instrumentality that that quarrel should take place, and he was present to witness it. I but repeat what is common report here, that Morton, knowing Davis's ill-feeling toward Nelson, deliberately worked him up to the fighting pitch; persuaded him to insult that offi cer, not, perhaps, with the intention of bringing

them that would lead to the displacement of Nel. | and tearing off their uniforms. son. Morton hated Nelson as he hates McClel sir?" Nelson demanded of the Governor. "No," and mine." replied the Governor, somewhat intimidated, "I merely came to see what was going on."

The whole secret of this affair will yet be brought to light. When it is investigated, let it be explained what Morton was doing on the previous evening with an assemblage of military officers from Indiana, shut up in secret conclave nished the ideas for abolitionism during the past

if not the wickedness, of the interference in mili- conqueror until November. Then we will see tary affairs by the Governors of States, even if whether it is John Brown's soul or Daniel Webthese reports of Morton's connection with the ster's that is 'marching on.' killing of Nelson are not exactly correct? What business had they meddling with the armies in the field? They are called upon to raise troops, and the privilege is accorded them of appointing officers up to the rank of Colonel. Beyond that rank it is none of their concern who commands our armies, any more than it is the concern of the humblest private citizen. Their interference social and domestic rights were violated; slavery in these affairs only occasions mischief.

What with the arrival of new troops constant ly, the sudden death of Nelson and the consequent dissolution of his army, and the entire reorganization of Buell's army and its hasty departure, there has been little opportunity to gather what is publicly known of its organization has been heretofore sent to you. Suffice it to say that it is a magnificent and powerful army. It has gone forth in the lightest possible condition, in it shall meet the rebel hosts.

From the Sullivan Democrat.

James Hughes vs. Abraham Lincoln. On Wednesday evening, June 11, 1862, the Hon. James Hughes delivered a speech, at Indianapolis, which was carefully and deliberately prepared by him, and which has since been published, and by his Republican friends been circulated as a campaign document. At the time he delivered this speech, he was indignant because some-yea many of the Democrats of this State prophesied that President Lincoln would, sooner or later, yield to the Abolition pressure upon him, and by proclamation attempt to emancipate the slaves in the South, thus perverting the war into an abolition crusade for the overthrow of slavery. In referring to the Yancey, Rhett and Mann letter to Earl Russell, Judge Hughes remarks that they, the Southern Commissioners, had no lears of general emancipation by President Lincoln-that, he says, was "reserved for gentlemen here in Indiana to manifest this wonderful alarm about freeing the negroes." To quiet the fears of the "gentlemen here in Indiana" on the subject of Lincoln freeing the negroes, Judge Hughes used this emphatic language: "UNDER THE CON STITUTION NEITHER THE PRESIDENT OR CONGRESS HAD THE PUWER TO FREE A SLAVE. IT COULD NOT BE DONE BY PROCLAMATION. Not content with giving his own deliberate, matured opinion on this point Judge Hughes cites and embodies in his speech the following language from the North American Review, for April, 1862, printed at Boston: "THERE IS NO MORE AUTHORITY TO DE-CLARE BY GENERAL LAW THAT THE SLAVES OF ALL extracts we quote the following language:

could not be done by the President or by Con New York Herald. gress-many "gentlemen here in Indiana" whom

proclamation? Is he loval himself, according to characterizes the proclamation, and consigns it to his own definition of lovalty? To use his own general ridicule. language, is Judge Hughes himself "in truth and spirit devoted to the Constitution of the United which is in violation of his most solemn and re-States?" If Judge Hughes is a true man him peated assurances, is an act of treachery such as self, if he has one drop of loval blood coursing the records of politics show few parallels of. In in his veins, he will speedily and publicly de- his inaugural address, in the resolutions which nounce Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. If he urged upon Congress, in his treatment of Frehe does not, the world will wisely conclude that | mont, Hunter, Phelps & Co., in all his language "four thousand dollars a year" is dearer to him to the people and the army, he pledged himself than the Constitution of his country. If Judge against this. Hughes now, after what he has said in his In- He called for 75,000 men-protesting that they dianapolis speech, sustains the President's eman- were to protect the Constitution-then for 500,cipation proclamation, we will insist that the next 000 more-then for 300,000, and again for a man that gets up an American Dictionary, that militia levy of 300,000-always disclaiming any he thus defines the word Loyalty-"a snug office idea of Abolition. After the country has placed worth four thousand dollars a year."

Quota Filled and 336 to Spare. A meeting was held last night at Colerick's Hall to receive the report of the committee ap pointed to collect a list of the volunteers from this township who had been omitted by the enrolling Commissioners. The committee reported that they had collected a list of 1,200 volunteers from this township, of whom only 496 had been reported by the officers whose duty it was to have returned a full list of all the volunteers. This more than fills our quota, and instead of having to draft for 368 men, we have an actual surplus of 336 to meet any further calls that may be made on us. The report was received with thunders of applause, and a vote of thanks and three rousing cheers given to the committee for the faithful manner in which they had discharged

their duty. . The committee are still busy and hope to add at least one hundred more names to the list.

port and lay it before the public. Committees are also busy at work for the same purpose in the other townships in the county, and with the same result. Four of the townships have already shown the full number required, and it is believed that the others will be enabled

Much unmerited obloquy has been heaped on when it was announced that Buell had been su Fort Wayne and Allen county through the negliperseded. But the same messenger that brought gence of the enrolling commissioners. We have the order of supersedure united with the succes- been denounced as Secessionists, butternuts, sor named-the gallant and magnanimous Brightites, and as lacking patriotism, when the Thomas-and with others of Buell's division fact is we have done better than any other city in commanders, in protesting against his removal the State, and our overplus of volunteers is That messenger, a member of Gen. Halleck's greater than can be shown in any other place. st-ff, came here and saw to his satisfaction that Will those who have been so forward to denounce the representation of Buell's unpopularity and us now do the justice to state that the charges inefficiency that had been sent to Washington were unfounded, and that we stand ahead of any other city and counts in the State.

## Items.

-Daniel Webster said: "The Constitution of

-The New York Tribune says "Old Ahe's" proclamation was written on Sunday. The Newburyport Herald wonders if Governor Andrew, who discoursed so on the Providence of God. does not object to such a desecration of the dayl

-Concerning the Postmaster-General's guillo tine threat, the Albany Argus says: "The heads that rolled into the basket in France were just such as adorn the shoulders of Blair and his colleigues-dizzy with power, weak in intellect, voluble in tongue, menacing others and ignorant

-The Federal soldiers at Nashville, Tenn., have been manifesting their dislike of negroes, and especially of negro soldiers, in a violent way, At the theatre, one evening, they drove all the negroes from the galleries, throwing some of them about precisely the tragedy that resulted, but with over into the pit. The next day they attacked a hope of inducing a personal encounter between | every negro found with uniform on, beating them

-Dr. Beecher-H. W.-who calls a man a lan and Buell, and for the same reason. And scoundrel for asking another to enlist, derides the Nelson knew of this hatred And perhaps he Constitution as a mere "sheepskin parchment" of also knew something of Morton's intrigues no account, and says "we are going to have the against him. This knowledge would explain the Union as it never was, but as it was meant to be. colloquy between the two in front of the Galt | The Union as it was meant to be, and not as it House office desk, after Nelson had slapped Da- | was, is to be our doctrine, because the Union as vis's face: "Did you come to see that insult, it was was a monstrous outrage on your rights

-The Chicago Times says-" The political party controlling the Government are disciples of Garrison. The 'Tribunes of the Press' inflate themselves with the idea that they have been prime movers, but their master, Garrison, knows who it was that set them in motion. He has furtwenty years. His conspiracy hat been success-But does not all this demonstrate the impolicy, ful. He controls the policy of the nation. He is

-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher devoted his reaching last Sunday to "the testimony of God to the wickedness of slavery." He said the penalty of God was upon the young men of the South; their virtue is thoroughly sapped; women, too, were no better than they should be : blighted the soil; manhood was robbed of knowledge, &c., &c. But now that Government has proclaimed emancipation, the shallow pate said, We shall have the Union-not as it was for that was the incarnation of injustice, infringement on your rights and mine-but the Union as it was

-The moral and spiritual condition of the 4,000 Government teamsters at Washington has caused the deepest concern in Christian minds. To improve their welfare a church was hired, teading to pursue the enemy with the utmost and every effort made to gather the teamsters; rapidity, and strike heavy and rapid blows when but all failed-they would not attend. The preacher then did the sensible thing of going among them, and mounting a bale of hay, joined with his wife, a very fine singer, in sacred song By twos, and tens, and twenties, the teamsters gathered around them. Then came prayer and sermon. Another Sabbath repeated the success. The now wide awake teamsters struck up a suitable platform for a pulpit, and provided seats and covering, and they run the machine as nobody would have supposed it possible. Large audiences are gathered, and very happy have been

-The London Times hastens to pay a glowing tribute to the bravery, sacrifice, heroism, &c . &c., &c., of the South. It says the Confeder te States have made themselves famous, and that if the renown of brilliant courage, stern dev tion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled amid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends-from those who condemn their acts, as well as those who sympathize with them-comes the tribute of ad miration. And after reeling off a fulsome column, says: "An armed interference in the quarrel would be a fatal mistake for any European Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil, it may be entitled to ask for recognition, but its frontiers must be both won and kept by its own exertions."

## The Coming Elections-Their VastIm-

portance. Since the foundation of the Republic never REBELS SHALL BE FREE, WITHOUT PROVISION FOR A have elections been held of such immense im-TRIAL OF THE TREASON, THAN THERE IS TO DECLARE | portance as those which are now about to take SUMMARILY, BY A SIMILAR LAW, THAT THE REBELS place in the Northern States, particularly New SHALL BE HANGED WITHOUT ANY PROVISION FOR A York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. TRIAL." According to this opinion of Judge If these States, or even a majority of them, go Hughes, thus sustained by the North American conservative, and overthrow the radicals, there Review, the recent proclamation of President will be hope for the country. If the radicals pre-Lincoln is a plain and palpable violation of the vail, there is no knowing what may happen us Constitution. In the same speech of Judge II they should fail in the struggle, there is no Hughes' from which we have copied the above salvation for them-they are utterly lost and ruined as a faction. Hence their desperate and "Loyalty, I define to be, fidelity to the Constitution of the United States. " unscrupulous efforts to win, stopping at no false-hoods, however monstrous. For example, their in times of war there were but two classes, 1st, journals in this city brand their political oppo-The loyal in truth and spirit devoted to the Con | nents, in mass, as traitors and secessionists, stitution of the United States. 2d, The disloyal, where is it is notorious that they have sent to the who were unfaithful to the Constitution of the war ten for every one that has come from the abolition camp The struggle is thus become a In these times of war, we ask the question, who desperate and a violent one-the friends of the has been disloyal and anfaithful to the Constitution, the Constitution and the laws, and a tion of the United States? We are forced to speedy suppression of the rebellion on one side answer according to the simple definition and un- and the triends of revolution, anarchy, servile answerable argument of Judge Hughes himself, insurrection, a war of races, the extermination of Abraham Lincoln "thou art the man," for you the blacks, the final separation of North and have attempted to do that which Judge Hughes | South, or the civil war protracted to the exhaussavs neither you nor Congress can constitution tion and ruin of both sections. Let the people ally do-free the negroes. Since "O.d' Abe" has choose which they will have. If they elect conmanifested to the world his desire to free the ne servative men they will strengthen the hands of groes by general proclamation, which Judge the President, and bring law and order out of the Hughes in his speech made in last June declared political chaos with which we are threatened -

Judge Hughes seemed to think were so unneces. The Proclamation of Emancipation. sarily alarmed about Lincoln freeing the negroes, We do not know what Pope issued the "Bull are desirous to know where Judge Hughes stands against the Comet" to which President Lincoln compared a proclamation of emancipation. His-Does he stand by the President's negro freeing tory does not record the incident. But the phrase

Regarded reriously, the act of the President,

in his pands nearly a million of men and the whole wallth and credit of the people, he pro-Fort Wayne tree From Draft-The claims a policy of Abolition. There are some who affect to believe that this act will win the good opinion of Europe! Futile calculation. An act of emancipation in a time of peace might have that effect. But issued in a time of war, it means insurrection and servile massacre. France has the memory of San Domingo, and England the recent example of the Sepoy rebellion, to teach them the horrors of such a warfare. Everywhere in Europe, even among those who sympathize with the North, this proclamation will be regarded as the supreme of folly and the

### The Kind of Oath Exacted at Fort Lafavette of Political Prisoners.

extreme of wickedness .- N. Y. Argus.

We find the following in an account of a late Democratic meeting in New York city. It is from the New York Express:

Mr. Schnable, who was imprisoned in Fort La-When they are through they will correct their re- fayette, then addressed if e meeting. When imprisoned in Fort Lafavette he was offered his free dom on condition of taking a certain oath, which closed as follows: "And you do further swear that you will never, by writing or public speak ing, throw any obstacle in the way of whatever measures this Administration may see fit to to do the same, and that there will be no draft in adopt." [Laughter and hisses.] He refused to take the oath. [Great applause.]

A Card.

CAMP MORTON, Oct. 6, 1862. who I would vote for as United States Senator. if I should be elected to a seat in the next Legis-

lature from Hendricks county. Daily State Sentinel, that I should exercise that it, that single chance carried the day! The procright in accordance with the wish of those to whom, if elected, I may be indebted for my elec. structed, well written, well sealed, and well pubtion, upon the condition that the instruction shall lished-all that was wanted to ensure its effect be for a so und Union man, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, who had put himself fully upon the record of our country in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the present war, within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, embracing the first honorable opportunity of a settlement of our national troubles, without the loss of one State or one foot of soil from our national Union.

Your friend. TILBERRY RIED.

Southern Items. The Supreme Court of Georgia has declared the rebel conscription act unconstitutional. The Grenada Angeal of the 30th ult says that it was Gen. Brugg's plan to llow Gen. Buell to occupy Louisville. By so doing he has relieved Alabama and East Tennessee from the presence of the Federals, and occupied the whole of Kentucky, which Buell cannot dispossess him of. It

says Nashville will be captured shortly. It is very severe on Sherman's order concerning guerrillas, and says nothing unjustifiable by the rules of war has yet transpired on the part of

The Appeal mentions an engagement on St.

ohns river, Florida, in which five Federal gunbonts were repulsed. mor that the 290 had captured a Federal frig ate off the mouth of the Mississippi, with General Phelps and Commodore Porter on board. The report comes from a gntleman professing to be direct from New Orleans

### Republican Testimony -- "By Their HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS, Fruits Shall ye Know Them."

character of this transaction, (the Morgan contract,) but I tell you, sir, I believe, and I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and profligacy practised in the various departments of this Government than they are from the open enemy in the field .- Senator Hale.

In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land, that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the current yearly ex | | AM HAVING MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR penses of the Government during the Adminis | my trade, a large and splendid I t of Silk Hats, tration which the people burled from power because of its corruptions .- Dawes's Report

### Save Your Powder.

Will our Democratic-we mean all those who are sincerely patriotic-readers permit us to say one word of advice to them? There are threats of wholesale arrests of all who dare to advocate the election of Horatio Seymonr and other tried and true Democrats. These threats are cowardly fictions. Nothing of the kind will be donebecause it can not be done. The way to meet this attempt at intimidation is by quiet, resolute. law abiding defiance. But what we wish to impress upon our friends is the importance of not permitting themselves to be led off into expressions of opinion of no practical bearing on the issues in our hands. Our business is to elect Democrats to State offices and to Congress, be cause, as is amply proved, the Black Republicans can neither manage the Government, nor make war, nor bring it to any end that will save us from bankruptcy and ruin. Don't let us be led away from this issue to discuss questions about anything else .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

#### The Negroes at Cairo. There are some three thousand negroes, of all

ages and sexes, at Cairo, who have been shipped from the South to save them from starvation. What will be done with these unfortunate people? Winter is at hand and the (+ vernment is under heavy expense to prosecute the war, without supporting thousands of negroes for an indefinite length of time -Chicago Jour.

What will be done with them? Why, the white farmers and mechanics will be taxed to support them, and thousands more who are coming, and will continue to come until the white people of Illinois are practically their slaves. The white farmers, mechanics, laborers and business men of Illinois will have to economize in every way, stint themselves, labor night and day, and deprive themselves of the common comforts of lie to support the thousands of vagabond "contrabands" who are being brought to this State; brought here contrary to law; brought here under the very eyes of our State authorities who do nothing to prevent it. How do you like it, white folks?-Rockford Argus.

BAGGING THE REBELS -The failure to bag the rebels is thus humorously discoursed upon by the Journal of Commerce:

A cockney sportsman is fond of talking about bagging game, and at least a hundred radical cockneys, who never saw a battle field, and never will see one, whether they are drafted or not, talked eloquently on Saturday about McClellan's failure to bag 130,000 rebels. They explained to intelligent audiences that with 100,000 men it was perfectly easy and simple to form a hollow square around another 100,000, the latter being in the first place brought into a solid mass and requested to keep still while the evolutions were going forward, and as soon as the square was formed, why then the exemy were bagged-you perceive. But every one could not see it. Some infidels suggested that the line of a rebel army might be stretched out a little, and the rebels might have a fordable river in their rear, or sundry bridges, over which they could go, and that on the whole an army of a hundred thousand never yet did bag another army of equal size, and that the thing was impossible. But bagging was all the rage with the radicals, and they couldn't doubt for an instant that if McClellan had requested Lee to wait and be bagged, the thing would have been done to their liking. There was a general expression of disgust with the coldness and positive grief which pervaded the radical ranks on Saturday. Instead of rejoicing, they were manifestly "set back six

Washington Irving a Seer-War by Proclamation.

## The New York Express finds an amusing par-

allel to Lincoln's proclamation in Knickerbocker's

"History," according to Bolingbroke, " is philosophy teaching by example." It has many 300 useful lessons for us, especially in these troublous times. The administration has evidently been a close student of it, and it must have been in the invaluable history of New York, by that yeracious historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker, that our 200 BAGS Java Coffee; worthy President discovered his panacea, the science of carrying on war by proclamations. It is related in that excellent work that at a time

The document in question had a sinister look, it is true, it was crabbed in text and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the Province. about the size of a buckwheat pancake. Still, after all, it was but an instrument in writing. Therein, however, existed the wonder of the invention. The document in question was a Proclamation, ordering the Yankees to depart instantly from the territories of their Mightiness, under pain and suffering all the forfeitures and punishments in such case made and provided. It was on the moral effect of this formidable instrument, that Wilhelmus Kleft calculated-pledging his valor, as a Governor, that once fulminated against supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to the Yankees, it would in less than two months the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention

cheap mode of fighting by proclamation. Never was a more comprehensive, a more ex-

peditious, or, what is still better, a more economia cal measure devised than this of defeating the Mr. S. Riley-Dear Sir: You desire to know Yankees by proclamation-an expedient, likewise, so gentle and humane, there were ten chances to one in favor of it succeeding-but then there was one chance to ten that it would I now say to you through the medium of the not succeed-as the ill natured fates would have lamation was perfect in all its parts, well conwas, that the Yankees should stand in awe of it: but, provoking too late, they treated it with the most absolute contempt, applied to it an unseemly purpose, and thus did the first warlike proclamation come to a shameful end-a fate which I am creditably informed has befallen but too many of

> its successors." It is hoped that the proclamation which has given rise to so much admiration among the old men and women on the staff of the Tribune and Post, will do more good than its illustrious pre-

Pa S. We do not hear that any of the half million of Abolitionists, promised by the Tribune when the proclamation come, have enlisted in consequence. Can they not be shamed into something besides a pen and ink warfare for the Government?-N. Y Express.

## WANTED.

TAW STUDENT WANTED .- To a competent person a compensation will be paid. Apply to PEELLE & DAVIS, at the office of the Secretary of State,

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

# The Grenada Appeal of the 1st inst. has a ru- New Hat Store!!

ISAAC DAVIS.

No. 15 Pennsylvania St., I do not know but I may over estimate the BET. ODD FELLOWS' HALL AND THE POST OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

> IS NOW OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Hats and Caps, embracing every variety of style and quality, and being the largest and best assertment ever brought to this city. The public are respec fully invited to call and examine my goods. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

## Silk Hats.

which, for beauty and finish, elegance of style and qualthe Ne Plus Ultra of Hats. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

## Children's Hats.

THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS IS DESIRED TO my large stock of Children's Hats, Caps and Tur-bans. I have something to pleass every taste, ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

CROCERIES.

# MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

# WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

Fire Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall. Indianapolis, Indiana.

DUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;

History of New York :

when the during Yunkees were invading the Dutch possessions in Connecticut, the governor of 200 der, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong New Netherlands summoned a cabinet council, to which no doubt the Sewards and Stantons of his day were especially invited. William the Festiff. A assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; after giving his counsellors an account of the depredations of the Yankees, assumed a most belligerent look, and assured the council that he general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by had devised an instrument potent in its effects, and which he trusted would soon drive the Yankees from the land. So saying he thrust h's hand into one of the deep pockets of his deep skirted coat, and drew forth not an infernal machine, but an instrument in writing which he laid with great emphasis upon the table. The burgh ers gazed at it for awhile in silent awe, a a warv housewife does at a gun, fearful that it may go off half-cocked.

drive every mother son of them across the bor- is invited to our large stock of

The council broke up in a perfect wonder, and nothing was talked of for some time among the old men and women of New Amsterdam, but the vast genius of the Governor, and his new and

M

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MOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar; 10 Bales Mocha Coffee;

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PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and

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200 Tens Baled Hay, 3,000 Bushels Oats, (in bulk.) 5,000 " Ear Corn, (in bulk.) To be delivered at the United States Forage House, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Hay to be good clear Timothy—hard pressed—each cale not to weigh less than 300 pounds. None bu: well filled, cican oats, and sound merchant-

able corn will be received. One-third (%) of each to be delivered in ten (10) days, one-third (%) in twenty (20) days, and balance in thirty (30) days from date of contract. Each bid must be accompanied by sufficient guarantee for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guarantee can be had at this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty tons of hay,

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